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WHEELING, MAY 25, 1900.

An Echo of Populism.

The Democratic party to-day, at least that horde of freak malcontents which stands for it, is but the echo of Populism. In 1896 the Democratic convention at Chicago crashed through all the definite principles for which the Democratic party had stood and evolved a crazy quilt platform, filled with vagaries, fallacies and anarchy. But it got ahead of the Populists, and that mongrel organization was compelled to endorse the nominee of the Chicago convention, but threw overboard its vice presidential candidate, Arthur Sewell. But this year the tables are turned, and the Democratic party will be compelled to endorse, at least, the head of the Populist ticket, and it may be compelled to swallow the tail, something it could not make the Populists do.

"Never before," says the St. Louis Globe Democrat, "was the Democratic party cornered in this fashion many weeks before the meeting of its national convention. If it should nominate some other man than Bryan it finds him in the field as a full-fledged candidate of a branch of the Populists. If it nominates him and fails to endorse the Sioux Falls platform it repudiates the formally expressed views of its leader and brings into the campaign an absurd self-contradiction. There was a time when Democratic candidates were expected to pledge themselves before conventions to abide by their action. But if the Democrats fail to nominate Bryan at Kansas City he will be the candidate of another party, and if they reject the essential features of the platform which Bryan fixed up for the Sioux Falls Populists, attempted fusion will be ridiculous."

But in simple justice to Mr. Bryan it must be said that he has taken no measures to concede his warm sympathy with the Populists. Why should he, when he sprung Minerva-like from that organization into the Democracy in 1896. He laid down the course of action for the Kansas City convention when he inspired the resolutions at Sioux Falls and directed the proceedings of that gathering with written instructions. What the Democratic convention should do is outlined in an interview at Columbus, Ohio, some weeks ago, when he said: "I think that the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed and that part referring to the financial question should be specifically referred to. I am in favor of a positive declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I think the ratio should be specifically stated. I have not said at any time that in my opinion the silver question should be kept in the background, as an alleged quotation in western newspapers has it."

It is no wonder that the Sound Money Democrats are holding their organization intact and again preparing to fight Bryan—this time to the death.

Strikes and Their Cost.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, one of the most reputable trade journals published in the country, and also the fairest, recently had a remarkable article on the cost of strikes, presenting some astounding figures on the relative loss to capital through labor troubles. It bases its calculation on the supposition that there are 25,000,000 workers in the United States to-day, and that there never has been a time when so large a percentage of them were at work as in the past two years, nor when the average of wages paid was so high, nor the aggregate wage of the country so great.

The Record then goes on to show the disastrous effects of strikes. It says: "Taking the skilled and the unskilled, the laborer, the professional man and those engaged in personal service, the whole force as they run, and they create, on an average, wealth to the amount of about \$600 per year per capita. And most of this they consume. And they consume it, in great part, whether they earn it or not."

"When strikes get in, after a long period of high production, they check consumption in a great many ways. This year they have been aimed at the vitals of the machine—at coal, at stop power, at building, to stop all the allied building trades in large centers of consumption. Not only the men who strike are thrown out of production, but ten times as many more in allied or dependent trades work."

"When one worker out of each twenty six knocks off it means 1,000,000 of men, and the decrease of creation of wealth at the rate of \$600,000,000 a year, or \$30,000,000 a month, or, counting working days, \$2,000,000 a day, not counting that the strikers are generally much above the average in the wages they receive

and the wealth they create, aided by machinery and large capital. But \$2,000,000 a day is the cost of a war that takes 500,000 soldiers."

Continuing its instructive citations of the immense cost to the country of strikes and the decrease of the wealth of the land, the Record states:

But suppose, instead of one out of twenty-six, it is two. That means \$4,000,000 loss in daily earnings, and yet \$3,000,000 of the \$4,000,000 spent in living. We may not see how. But every body lives and somebody foots the bill, and generally it is the fellow who, from laziness or dishonesty, or both, is trying to shirk work. It is taken out of him somehow or other. And \$4,000,000 a day offsets all our big exports, and a year of it would more than pay off the national debt. And it is more than the cost of our great civil war in its most expensive period. Suppose it is three or four, or five, which means \$12,000,000, or \$24,000,000, or \$36,000,000 a year, or \$2,000,000, \$4,000,000, \$6,000,000, \$8,000,000, \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 a day.

Every man, whatever his position in life, should try and grasp the cost of a strike. He should think of its general cost, direct and indirect, to the country and to his own locality, which may mean the downfall or removal of some industry that supports a town or a city. He should realize that he is playing with something that costs from as much as a big war up to five times as much, day by day, and think whether it is worth the money. He should realize that the cost falls most heavily on the women and children. He should be sure of one thing, absolutely, that the thing to be gained is worth the cost, and as sure as he will be that there is at least a living and more than a fighting chance to gain it. Above all, he should be sure that the practical result of it is not notoriety for some so-called leader who likes notoriety better than he does work, and money gained by selling out this crowd instead of honestly earned by work. Strikes come high. They should be very sparingly used.

The Boer Delegates.

The New York Times very properly asks, what are the Boer delegates here for? It is an interesting question and can only be answered definitely with the lapse of time. What we do know at present is that the pestilential Pettigrew, who has never let an opportunity slip to slant whang the administration, is a bosom companion with these gentlemen, together with Sulzer, Lentz, Wellington and the inconsequential but acrid "Billy" Mason, of Illinois. They love the Boers because they can push them up against President McKinley for campaign purposes. That is all they love the Boers for. It is a hypocritical affection, and the majority of the people know it.

The Times, in discussing the presence of the delegates of the South African republic in this country says:

"The Boer delegates have called upon the secretary of state and have received from him the assurance, given with courtesy but perfect frankness, that this government will make no representations to her majesty's government upon the subject of the war in South Africa and will not in any manner change its attitude of complete neutrality. They have also called upon the President. It is reported that in the course of a pleasant conversation upon the weather and the charm of the view from the rear porch of the white house the President took occasion to repeat the assurance given on the previous day by Secretary Hay."

"Neither at the state department nor at the executive mansion did the gentlemen from the Boer republic present credentials establishing their official status. Yet it is reported that upon the cards which they use in their visits of ceremony they are designated as ministers plenipotentiary.

"The public curiosity is aroused and the interest of the state department may later be awakened to know with definiteness the reason why these Boer gentlemen have honored us with a visit. What is the object they seek to accomplish? If they came as envoys with an official mission to ask our mediation they have failed, and correct usage requires that they now, without unseemly delay, take their leave. If they have chosen to withhold their credentials, presenting themselves informally at Washington in order to preserve their freedom of action for a campaign of agitation or sympathy in the company of senators and congressmen unfriendly to the administration, it may become necessary to inquire through Consul Hay, at Pretoria, whether such a proceeding has or would receive the sanction and assent of their government."

Bishop Hamilton.

Rev. Dr. John William Hamilton, one of the two new bishops of the Methodist church, recently elected, is a native of West Virginia, having been born in Weston, on March 18th, 1845. He is a son of the late Rev. W. C. P. Hamilton, of the Pittsburgh conference. Bishop Hamilton was graduated from Mount Union college, Alliance, Ohio, in 1865, and from the School of Theology of Boston University, in 1871. He was licensed to preach in 1865, and joined the Pittsburgh conference the next year. After serving in the Newport circuit, in Ohio, for two years, he was transferred to the New England conference, of which he has ever since been a member. Among his pastorates were those at Malden and Somerville, Mass., and the First and Saratoga street churches, in Boston. He also founded and was for nine years pastor of the People's church, Boston. Bishop Simpson "stretching the three years rule" in his behalf.

Since 1892 Bishop Hamilton has been corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society. He is widely known among Methodists as the author of "Jesse Lee and the Old Elm," "People's Church Pulpit," "Lives of the Methodist Church Bishops," and "Fraternal Greetings." "The Church in Ireland and England." He has received the honorary degree of A. M. from Wesleyan University, and that of D. D. from Baker University, Kansas.

The Rush to Europe.

There is not such an immense rush to Europe this summer as was anticipated. Many people who contemplated the trip have no doubt been scared off by the reports of over-crowded steamers, exorbitant rates, and other bugbears. The managers of steamship lines are becoming more disappointed every day by the comparatively small numbers sailing.

Several large liners sailing recently have gone out with a number of empty first class state-rooms. There is now talk of lowering the rates to the usual level. The principal hotels of Paris

claim that their rates have not been raised, except slightly in some instances. Any one who thinks of going to Paris can probably go during the summer, first-class, and stop at a first-class hotel, without spending very much more than in other seasons.

The fact that the export trade balance in favor of the United States during the first three years of President McKinley's administration amounted to \$1,483,000,000 should set the people to thinking. More than one-half of that sum represents what was paid for labor in manufacturing these exports, for which the rest of the world paid. In other words the Republican policy has obliged the world, in the last three years, to pay at least \$740,000,000 to American labor, which would employ 740,000 men for one year at a salary of \$1,000 per year. This is one reason why work is plenty, wages good, and the home consumption of American products has largely increased.

The complaint of Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Montgomery, Alabama, that the Intelligencer misrepresented him in quoting his speech made in Philadelphia on the "Race Problem," is not justified by the facts. The Intelligencer got its information from the reports of his speech in the Philadelphia papers, which we had reason to suppose were accurate. The reverend gentleman must quarrel with them, not with the Intelligencer.

The removal of the time limit from the pastorate of the M. E. church is a good thing in one way, but it will result in concentrating all the ablest preachers in the larger churches in the cities. The itinerancy had its virtues as well as its faults.

The Democratic demagogues who are making so much over the Boer delegates would stab them in the back if it would give them an attractive campaign issue.

Bryan supported Weaver in 1892, and yet he is loudest in talking about Democratic policies and Jeffersonian principles.

Kansas Democrats pledge their support to Bryan, but the state will vote for McKinley.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

A girl's spirituality generally crops out in the patterns on her stockings.

The difference between a widow and a girl is that the widow never feels her nose get cold when she sees the man she is in love with.

A woman who is too near-sighted to see when the buttons are off her husband's mackintosh can often read mighty fine print bargain advertisements.

When a woman is in love it changes her whole nature so that until after she marries, she will let a man put cigar ashes on the roots of her pet palm and not faint away.

A woman whose husband smokes all over the house whenever he feels like it will get on a smoking car and look at the men who are smoking that two or three of them will get off.—New York Press.

The Terminal Sale.

New York Evening Post: The Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Company's property was bid in at the foreclosure sale at Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday, for \$1,515,000, by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who own most of the outstanding bonds. Nothing definite can be ascertained as to the ultimate disposition of the property. Both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio are referred to as the purchasers. Probably, however, it will be arranged to operate the bridge structure and the terminal tracks as a union terminal, as in the past, though probably as a joint property, instead of as an independent corporation as heretofore. The bridge is large enough to accommodate the traffic of all the railroads with which it has connections, and it is not likely that the structure would be appropriated to the use of one company, or its ownership so held that the use of its facilities would be restricted to one line, or made burdensome to any company reaching Wheeling.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Micawber—How do parrots talk? Swellver—in polysyllables, of course.—Tit-Bits.

"What is a synonym?" asked a teacher. "Please, sir," said a lad, "it's a word you can use in place of another if you don't know to spell the other one."—Glasgow Evening Times.

Indifferent.—"The scientists," said the first mosquito, "are charging us with spreading malaria." "Never mind," said the second mosquito, "that won't increase our unpopularity."—Puck.

Temptation Resisted.—St. Peter—Editor, eh? What good things have you ever done? New Arrival—I once took the blame for one of my own mistakes, instead of throwing it to the intelligent compositor, St. Peter—Go up head.—New York Weekly.

A Serious Case.—"On the dead," whispered the politician, to another of his kind: "on the dead, I have holed no loud for the flag these last few months that I don't believe I've got enough vice left to say 'Not guilty' loud enough to be heard."—Indianapolis Press.

"Rivers," said Brooks, "how does that strike you for a golf leg?" "It's fishy," answered Rivers, standing off and inspecting him. "Fishy?" "That's what I said. It makes me think of a small planked shank." "Does it, though?" "Yes. It's a small planked shank."—Chicago Tribune.

Old Saying Revamped.—"I've prepared an ad," said the junior partner, in which I say the bed we manufacture to sell at \$9.98 is as good as those sold elsewhere for \$25." "Good!" exclaimed the older man, "As we expect the advertisement to make our bed, let us lie in it."—Philadelphia Press.

"Yes, I caught a beautiful string," said the sun-blistered banker. "Many of 'em weighed four pounds." There was a brief silence. The voice of the insurance agent broke it. "About how many did it take to weigh it?" he mildly asked. "Not over ten," replied the unblasted banker.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THERE is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.



Just a chance meeting in the rain and so many things to talk about. That means wet feet and a neglected cold. Then comes the hacking, lingering cough, and the doctor looks serious and talks of pine woods or mountain air.

That is the time when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proves its value. It has cured hundreds of cases of "weak lungs," obstinate, lingering cough, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and other forms of disease, which if neglected or unskillfully treated lead to consumption.

"About eight years ago I had a dreadful cough and hoarseness," writes Mrs. Ida F. Edwards, of Sterling, Sagette Co., Utah. "I tried several kinds of medicine but without any effect; at last I tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, of which I have taken four bottles, and my cough is entirely cured."

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



SOUTHERN NEGRO

Still Remains the Great Industrial Factor of the South.

Caroline H. Pemberton, in Springfield, Mass., Republican: Owing to the widespread ignorance of industrial conditions in the south it seems necessary to state, with great distinctness and emphasis, that the negro remains, as he has always been, the great industrial factor of the south. He is especially conspicuous—as he has always been—in agriculture. Nearly all southern land owners derive their income from renting the land to negro tenants, who cultivate the crop under the owner's direction—often under that of an overseer. Not less than 85 per cent of the negro race are living under these conditions. Therefore, whatever benefits there were formerly to be derived from such occupation and such groups of laborers on a plantation must exist for the negroes of to-day. The conditions of life are very much the same on these plantations as they were during slavery, except that the owners of the land are not privileged to buy or sell his laborers, but must buy their labor. This he does—on his own terms.

There is not the slightest danger of the southern negro becoming overeducated. In the first place, many of the so-called "colleges" are little more than high schools, and the amount of learning they impart is not likely to make the negro "top-heavy," or otherwise injure his capacity for waiting on table. In the second place, the negro masses, except in the towns and cities, have little opportunity to obtain even the rudiments of an education. A public school system of three months' schooling, without text-books or schoolhouses, and which opens its schools in deserted log cabins or colored meeting houses, five, ten or fifteen miles apart, is not likely to prepare many pupils for the "negro colleges" that Mr. Warner so much admires. The public schools in the Philippine Islands would probably compare favorably with those provided for negro children in many of our southern states—that is, for negro children on the plantations, where illiteracy often claims 70 per cent of the population.

And now a brief word on the increased criminality of the negro. Undoubtedly, prison statistics both north and south, tell heavily against the race since it has attained its freedom. But prison statistics tell heavily against any class of people who can be grouped together as pitiful wage-earners and day laborers. They tell heavily against the foreign-born element in our northern cities, as well as against the negroes. The records of our jails and almshouses in Pennsylvania will substantiate this statement. The reformatories of the state tell a similar tale against the young children of the foreign born. Are these children and their parents inherently depraved? Or is it merely that the conditions of life in our large cities bear most cruelly on those who are at least fitted to overcome their environment.

The reformatories for children tell another strange tale which may illustrate my point. The records of those that I have studied show that 50 per cent of the youthful inmates are either orphans or half-orphans. Does this mean that orphans and half-orphans have a natural bent toward moral depravity.

But Little Difference.

West Union Oil Derrick No decent Republican will engage in reviling members of his own party in order to secure a nomination. Such methods in politics remind us of the man that takes delight in talking about and slandering his wife. There is but little difference between the two evils when you reduce each to its lowest terms and compare results. When a man engages in political warfare he ought to be big enough to carry on his personal battle on higher planes than mere personal assault and personal criticism.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by R. H. List, 1010 Main street, Chas. Menckemeyer, corner Market and Twenty-second streets, druggists. mw&t

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CALENDAR.

June 6—First Congressional District Nominating Convention, Wheeling, W. Va. July 11—State Nominating Convention, Charleston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—50 MEN AT ONCE IN THE QUARTERS. F. Schenk & Sons' pack my

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT Wooddale. FOR SALE—Phaeton buggy, made to order, only use—Phaeton, J. J. McCrum, Jr., Real Estate, 1313 Chapline street. Telephone 276. my

NOTICE. All members of Wheeling Turn Verein are requested to meet at the residence of our late brother, Dr. Homer, No. 131 Fourteenth street, at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral in a body. WM. SCHAMBRER, President. J. M. SCHENK, Secretary. my

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